

Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. LI.

Quicquid agunt homines—nostri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85

[VOL V

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1792.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Main Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

An Extra from an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of the Claims of Widows and Orphans barred by the limitations heretofore established and to regulate the claims to invalids."

BE it further enacted, That any commissioned officer not having received the commutation of half pay, and any non commissioned officer, soldier or seaman, disabled in the actual service of the United States during the late war, by wounds or other known cause, who did not desert from the said service, shall be entitled to be placed on the pension list of the United States, during life or the continuance of such disability. And shall also be allowed such farther sum for the arrears of pension from the time of such disability, not exceeding the rate the of annual allowance, in consequence of his disability; as the Circuit Court of the District in which they respectively reside, may think just. PROVIDED, That in every such case, the rules and regulations following shall be complied with; that is to say:

First. Every applicant shall attend the Court in person, except where it shall be certified by two magistrates, that he is unable to do so, and shall produce to the Circuit Court the following proofs, to wit:—A Certificate from the commanding officer of the ship, regiment, corps or company, in which he served, setting forth his disability; and that he was thus disabled while in the service of the United States; or the affidavits of two credible witnesses to the same effect. The affidavits of three reputable freeholders of the city, town or county, in which he resides, ascertaining of his own knowledge, the mode of life, employment, labour or means of support of such applicant for the last twelve months—secondly. The Circuit court, upon receipt of the proofs aforesaid, shall forthwith proceed to examine into the nature of the wound, or other cause of disability of such applicant, and having ascertained the degree thereof, shall certify the same and transmit the result of their enquiry, in case, in their opinion the applicant should be put on the pension list, to the Secretary at War, together with their opinion in writing, what proportion of the monthly pay of such applicant will be equivalent to the degree of disability ascertained in manner aforesaid.

Secd. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the district Court, in each district, shall publish this act in such manner as the Judge of the district Court shall think effectual to give general information thereof to the people of the district, and shall place like information of the times and places of holding the Circuit Courts in such district. And in districts wherein a Circuit Court is not directed by law to be holden, the Judge of the district Court shall be, and he is hereby au-

thorized to exercise all the powers given by this act to the respective Circuit courts. And it shall be the duty of the Judges of the Circuit Courts respectively, during the term of two years from the passing of this act, to remain at the places where the said Courts shall be holden five days at the least from the time of opening the sittings thereof, that persons disabled as aforesaid, may have full opportunity to make their application for the relief proposed by this act.

KENTUCKY DISTRICT CT.

By direction of the Hon. Harry In his Eqr. Judge of the Court of the United States in and for the Kentucky district, I do hereby certify, that the said Court is held at Hoodsburgh on the third Tuesdays in the months of March, June, September and December annually.

THOMAS TODD, CLK. K. D. C.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed away from the subscriber on cane run, about the tenth of April, a bright bay horse, branded on the cushion had on a small bell; whoever delivers said horse to the subscriber shall receive the above reward

ANDREW BARBER.

June 19, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Green Creek, in Bourbon county, a brindled and white cow 3 years old, with a d up in the left ear; said cow has a young calf with her. Appraised to £2 10.

Benjamin Bedford.

July 24, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Fayette county, an Iron gray mare broken, not docked nor branded that is perceivable, supposed to be 3 years old, about 13 hands and a half high; Appraised to £6.

Jacob Hedrick.

August 23 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford county a sorrel Horse, supposed to be 15 years old, branded on the near shoulder but not legible, three white feet, a large star and snip, his back much sordidly marked, 14 hands high, appraised in £5.

Also a gray horse, 10 years old, branded on the jaw and near shoulder but not legible, 13 hands and a half high, much scarred on the back; Appraised to £5-10.

Gerstom Lee

May 21, 1792.

FOR SALE,

ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS,

FIVE THOUSAND Acres of

LAND,

SITUATE on SLATE CREEK, not far from the IRON WORKS. The title to be made by Col. James Garrard: Merchandise, and all kinds of produce will be taken in payment; For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Cane Run.

AUG. W. WALDRHYN.

July 2d, 1792.

N. B. The above Lands may be sold in such parcels as may best suit the purchasers.

A. SCOTT & Co.

At their Stores in Lexington and Paris, have now on hand and some assortment of DRY GOODS groceries, Ironmongery, Saddlery and Queens ware— which they will exchange for Bear, otter, beaver, Raccoon and Fox skins, country made linen and Sugar.

FOR SALE.

At a very low price A SETTLEMENT and Preemption, containing fourteen hundred acres of land, lying within the settlement, and near Strouds station.

I will also purchase a quantity of Treasury land warrants and paper money of all kinds.

John Fowler.

July 7, 1792.

STRAYED from the subscriber's stock at Grey lick early in the spring, the following creatures, viz a small black Mare in foal when strayed, branded DR on the near shoulder & 113 on the buttock, a long bob tail, also a bay Mare 3 years old this spring, branded thus R&C, a long bob tail. Also a roan Mare branded DR long bob tail. Also a bay Mare which strayed from near Parker's mill in June last branded DR and 96 on the side the brand fresh, hurt on the wither, by the fore part of the saddle, tail bobbed; and sundry others which are branded either DR or R&C. Also left this place in May. An ill thriven two year old white Bull, and a brindled Stear, supposed to be not far from this place, if marked I do not recollect what; any person giving information of any of the above to the subscriber, shall be amply rewarded.

Thomas Carneal.

Lexington, August 4th 1792.

JUST ARRIVED,

AND NOW OPENING, BY

JAMES MORRISON,

In the New House at the corner of Upper and Short Streets in Lexington,

A GENERAL Assortment of DRY GOODS GROCERIES, QUEEN'S and GLASS WARE, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms for Cash, Public securities of all kinds, Country made linnen furr and sugar, Bacon, Butter and Cheese.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed from the subscriber, a chestnut sorrel mare, about fourteen hands and an half high, ten or eleven years old, branded with C on the buttock and shoulder, a scar on her crown occasioned by the poll-evil, two speck on one of her eyes, and a large bright bay Horse, seven years old this spring about fifteen hands and a half high, branded thus 4 on the near shoulder or buttock, with two remarkable scars on the joint of each shoulder occasioned by the cut of a knife trots and paces; whoever takes up said horse and mare and secures them so that I may get them, shall have the above reward, or five dollars for either of them paid by me

James M'Ginty.

Mercer, July 4, 1792.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform the public that he has got a dwelling house in the town of Paris, Bourbon county, opposite the Court-house, well calculated for a Tavern, and has been occupied for some time past by James Lannier; also a Store-house, garden and stable, all on one lot, which he will sell or rent; any person inclining to buy or rent, can know the terms by applying to Laurence Protzman in Hagers town, which is the owner of said house, or to Thomas Jones in Paris

LAURENCE PROTZMAN,

By

THOMAS JONES, Attorney at law.

Fellow Citizens:

THE period has at length arrived, which so long has engaged our attention, and from which we have anticipated relief from numerous evils, under which we laboured. We have made our first essay in the important business of Government, it becomes the duty of every independent freeman to enquire, in what manner and upon what principles our first Legislators have proceeded; to examine whether they have preserved the Constitution inviolate, and discharged the trust committed to them, as became faithful servants. If upon a candid review of their conduct, we discover transactions proceeding either from ignorance or bad design, it would be highly criminal to suppress them under an apprehension that to censure would give offence: to suffer them to pass with impunity is to suffer the seeds of folly or vice to take root with our government and in to luxuriant a soil, we cannot even anticipate the fruits they may bear. As an individual whose all is entrusted to the charge of a body of men I feel it a duty incumbent on me, to hold up to public view, such acts as in my opinion are deserving of censure. The conduct of the Senate, when supplying a vacancy in their body was so inconsistent with the dignity of a wife and tolerable informed people as to merit the highest censure, they either ignorantly or negligently went into the choice of a Senator, without having previously taken the requisite oath—they elected a member from the lower house, who took the necessary oaths of office and transacted some of the most important business of the State; the Senate discovering their error, proceeded once more to an election, and to the astonishment of their country, the man who was their first choice, without even a shadow of complaint was rejected and another chosen. How intolerable to the dignity of the Senate of an enlightened people! how criminally venial must that man have been, who was instrumental in thus sporting with the feelings of an innocent man, without rendering his country a service.

We are taught to look up to that body as the collected wisdom of an independent nation, we therefore claim as of right a consistency of conduct, which will not dishonour us as a people.

Our Constitution has wisely established it as a fixed principle, that the Judges of Courts should be placed in as independent a situation as possible. Our Legislature have thought proper to make them act either without salary, or for some purpose the wisdom of which is unfathomable, to act in the most dependent of all situations, they must studiously avoid giving offence to a few leading demagogues upon pain of being so curtailed in salary, as to make the office not worth acceptance.

Legislators and fellow citizens, there are not blamishes wantonly cast upon an infant Legislature; they proceed from a never ceasing watchfulness over the sacred charge delivered pure and inviolate into their hands; the effects of ignorance or design are equally injurious to the happiness of posterity, what to day is supposed but of little importance, is at a future period cited, as a precedent to establish the most iniquitous practices. Legislatures receive admonition from one of your constituents—the cool dispassionate hour it is hoped has taken place, the heat excited by the fixing of the Seat of government and the appointment of officers has nearly subsided,—consider the solemn and important undertaking you have on hand; if popularity alone is the prize for which

you contend the contempt of every independent man will be your reward—divest yourselves of that spirit of party and intrigue, which too much prevailed at your last session. Remember you are not delegated to transact the business of your neighbourhood alone, the welfare of the whole and not a part ought to engage your attention, if you do justice to your appointment—receive not your political creed from any man however dignified he may be, act as becomes independent men, and may the blessings of future ages be your lot, instead of their execrations.

A FREEMAN.

MR. PRINTER,
FINDING that the minds of many others, as well as my own, were much agitated by the memorial, inserted in your Gazette of the 16th of June last, concerning the original jurisdiction which is given by our Constitution to the Court of Appeals, I wrote to a friend, on whose judgment I would rely, to favor me with his opinion on the subject and leave to publish it. The following is a copy of his answer, which if you also insert, I am persuaded your customers will be well pleased; at least you will oblige

A private CITIZEN.

Dear Sir,

When factions arise, it too frequently happens that victory, and not the public weal, is the principal object in view. Of this the memorialist has given us a striking instance. By advertng to the clause of the Constitution in question we find that he clothes it with the *Gergons* and *Hudra's* to make it frightful.—The Constitution does not give the Court of Appeals original jurisdiction in all cases respecting titles and contracts for lands, as he asserts; but only those cases respecting titles to lands under the *present land laws of Virginia*, and those cases respecting contracts for lands prior to the establishment of those titles; which plainly excludes the Court of Appeals from the original jurisdiction of all disputes respecting contracts for lands made subsequent to the establishment of such titles, and respecting titles to lands made by individuals.—He asserts that inferior Courts are deprived of jurisdiction in all cases respecting titles and contracts for lands; whereas the Constitution does not prohibit the Legislature from giving concurrent jurisdiction of such cases to any other Court; nor, by fair Construction, can any such prohibition be inferred.—He strikes at our tender feelings, by representing, that, by the plan of the Constitution, the poor, not being able either to institute or defend a suit in the supreme Court, are cut off from even a chance for justice. But he has concealed, that, on his own plan, a poor man, after having incurred the expense of a suit in an inferior court, would be in a more deplorable situation, by being subjected to the expenses attendant on an appeal to the supreme court.—These are specimens of want of candor in this Memorialist. There are other erroneous representations in his memorial, which may be easily detected by the general observations which I shall proceed to make.

It seems to me, that almost the only question of consequence on the subject is, Will it be more for the interest of the Community, that litigants in the cases of which the Supreme Court is really, by the Constitution, to have original jurisdiction, should be restricted to one trial; or be subjected to the expense & delay attendant on Appeals? Or in other words, which of the two will be the lesser evil? To my apprehension,

great advantages and disadvantages appear on either side, though I confess that my choice is in favor of this original jurisdiction.

It ought to be conceded, that, as the most skillful and upright Judges are liable to err, a second trial by way of appeal, is a desirable privilege; and that the less we can confide in our Judges, the more the privilege of an appeal should be prized. As to the more cheap and expeditious mode in which this original jurisdiction is proposed to be exercised by the Supreme Court, it ought also to be conceded, that an inferior court might be authorized by law to adopt the same mode, and so as not to supercede the privilege of appeal. On the reverse, it is true that such a mode, if necessary, would be most safely confided to the wisdom of the Supreme Court; And that the multiplicity of disputes arising on the original titles to land in this country, and which are like to be fatal to its prosperity, by preventing in a great measure the sale, purchase or improvement of this kind of property, call for the most speedy adjustment which can be devised.

But it will be of more consequence to observe, that the principal object of a Court of Appeals, is to secure an uniformity of decision in all the inferior Courts; so that if one Court could decide on all the suits which arise in a State, a Court of Appeals would, in this point of view, be superfluous. Therefore, as there are good reasons to presume that our Court of Appeals can decide all the land causes which will come before it, and that it will be uniform in its decisions, there can seldom happen any just cause of appeal. For some time the supreme Court cannot be so crowded with appeals, as to prevent much the greater part of its time from being devoted to the causes of which it is to have original jurisdiction; and if it should ever become so, an abridgement of this original jurisdiction will then, and not till then, be necessary on that account.—Its being required by the Constitution, that the Court of Appeals shall, on the conclusion of every cause, state on the records, the whole merits of the case the questions arising therefrom, the opinions of the Court thereupon, and a summary of the reasons in support of those opinions, will, by constantly having all its former opinions as precedents, almost infallibly ensure uniformity to its decisions.—It might be further observed, that the succeeding clause, which requires each Judge present at the hearing of a cause, and differing from a majority of the Court, to deliver his opinion in writing, to be entered as aforesaid, and that each Judge shall deliver his opinion in open Court, does as effectually ensure that their decisions will be just; more especially, as for wilful partiality, the Judges are liable to be displaced by impeachment; and for incapacity, to be displaced by the Governor on the joint address of both Houses of the legislature. And it might also be observed that this Court, as is the case with all others, may safely be trusted with the power of granting a new trial whenever a Jury shall mistake the fact. And to remedy the evil consequences of the Judges mistaking the law, I think we may rest assured that they will, from regard to their character, if not from higher motives, cheerfully grant a rehearing whenever the novelty or difficulty of the case shall require it.

With a great majority of the members of Convention, these considerations had sufficient weight to induce them to adopt the measure in question. Fearing however that on trial it might not answer their

expectations, the legislature is authorized to abridge, new model, or altogether divest the Court of Appeals of the power. I am persuaded you will think with me that the reasons in support of the measure, as well as the respect due to the Convention, and a regard to stability in our public councils, require that an experiment thereon should be first made. It is certainly mortifying to find that some who with the Legislature to proceed more precipitately in the case, have indulged and propagated mistaken apprehensions with regard to the extent and operation of this power; and that they have even descended to depreciate the measure, by alleging the imaginary advantages which may result from it to some individuals, whom, from rivalry or envy, they do not wish to prosper. But the dispassionate will consider that it is common for a salutary measure to be attended with accidental advantages to some and inconveniences to others, and that even when a salutary measure is promoted from sinister motives, it should not be the less cheerfully embraced.

If you approve of my sentiments on the original jurisdiction given by the Constitution to the Court of Appeals, I have no objection to their publication, only that I heartily wish to see the utility of the measure explained and defended by an abler pen.

I am &c.

Mr. Printer,
SIR,

ONE of the rights reserved to individuals by our Constitution is the investigation of the official acts of public officers. The necessity of such reservation, utility will I hope evince; but depends on the exercise of this important privilege. 'Tis not my duty fir, to arraign the conduct of any individual, I am happy in not being authorized, this does not however exclude the propriety, of allusions to public acts although their influence may impress some more strongly than others.

With much deference to the public I submit through the medium of your paper a few animadversions upon the conduct and proceedings of the Senate of this state, in the election and detraction of Henry Pauling esq, who was appointed to the office of Senator vice John Logan esq. whose seat was vacated by his appointment to the office of Treasurer. The department exhibited on that occasion does at least merit the epithet of singular, if not unparliamentary and unjust, in cancelling the election of H. P. esq. because they conceived they were not sworn to act faithfully, and choosing another subsequent to their second swearing; in as much as the oath exacted the exercise of some before dormant virtue. Not imputing design to that honorable body—for fir if I am well informed few of their acts will justify the attribute. The distinction fir may be good in politics, but it is certainly not logical reasoning and should I stile it sophistical, popular clamor would stop my pen (as erudition of that kind was not a conspicuous feature in their proceedings) and my candor be subjected to doubt.

But fir, my object is not to dignify, I wish it to be maturely considered, whether under the

facts I shall now attempt to rectify; Henry Pauling esq. is not justly and constitutionally your Senator. At the time Mr. P. was elected by the Senate, he was officiating as a Representative for the county of Lincoln in the quiet enjoyment of his constituents approbation and confidence, and from his general conduct the public good was the apparent object of care and ambition. The vacuity occasioned by the resignation of Col. Logan presented a prospect pleasing to the aspiring or ambitious and auspicious to the advancement of me it, the latter fortunately was preferred and Mr. P. agreeable to Constitutional form invested with Senatorial authority, voted as a Senator, and on one of the most important questions before the Senate his negative divided the votes, as will appear by reference to the Journals. Whether a temporary suspension became necessary for good and wife purposes I do not assert, but Mr. P's election was decreed upon solemn argument to have been void *ab initio* and Mr. K. when integrity is unblemished appointed to succeed him. The Constitution is in my opinion sir pregnant with much good; but sir, its virtues may be debased by ignorance or inadvertence as easily as by corruption or ill-digant machination, and as the effect of either would be the same and have so strong a tendency to subvert the fundamental principles of our government, too much vigilance cannot be used in the indiscriminate suppression thereof, lest arrogance assume political omnipotence and vanity beget anarchy. I should be happy sir in justice to the Senate to recite verbatim the elaborate arguments adduced in the investigation of this important question. But as I have no pretensions to infallibility of memory and recital claims exactness a defect would not be cured by so imperfect a judgment as mine; I will sir, that I quote the resolution of the committee of elections and the concurrence of the Senate.

"RESOLVED, as the opinion of this committee, that the Senators ought agreeably to the Constitution to have taken the oath of an Elector, to elect without favor, affection, partiality or prejudice &c. previous to the election for filling up the vacancy made by the resignation of John Logan esq. and therefore that the said Henry Pauling is not duly elected."

"The said resolution being again read, on the question put thereon was agreed to by the Senate."

"And so it was determined that the said Henry Pauling was not duly elected."

Herein it appears that the Constitution has adopted an additional qualification (though not peculiar) for Senators in the election of a member. Which agreeably to my opinion the Constitution does not require. And upon this issue the right of Mr. P. to a seat in the Senate is suspended. As the Constitution is the only unit or criterion by which a decision can be had and upon which the decision arises, I cheerfully submit to the part immediately

ately for disqualification to public examination, it is the 15th Sect. of the 1st Art. of the Constitution, which I believe is in these words. "That in case of refusal, death, resignation, disqualification or removal out of this state of any Senator, the Senate shall immediately thereupon or at their next meeting thereafter elect by ballot in the same manner as the Electors are herein directed to elect Senators, another person in his place for the residue of the said term of four years." I omit a recital of the 12th Sect. of the 1st Art. of the Constitution, which directs the mode of election by Electors, in consequence of its verbosity; and must refer the reader to the Constitution. If I do not mistake, sir, manner and form are synonymous, the import of either; being no more than the way or usage of doing, and does not by any means include the idea of matter upon which form is to act. The Constitution declares that the Electors before they proceed shall take an oath or make affirmation. Suppose sir, one of the elected refuse to conform to this mandate, do his presence, person and credentials alone compose the Elector? Certainly not sir! Common sense would shudder at the approach of such an idea. It is certainly a constituent part of this political substance and a qualification (not a manner) which our Constitution will not dispense with. The oath or affirmation mentioned in the 14th Sect. of the 1st Art. is confined to electors in contradistinction to Senators. The Constitution has in the 7th Article thereof prescribed an oath to be administered to Senators as members of the General Assembly, sufficient to bind the conscience of any man who does not dread the violation of an oath more than he loves the law of honor. The oath if I mistake not sir, is couched in the following words, "I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will be faithful and true to the State of Kentucky so long as I continue a citizen thereof and that I will faithfully execute to the best of my abilities the office of _____ according to law." The faithful execution of the office of Senators in my humble conception sir, require as much circumspection and deliberation in the choice of a Senator as if all the influential particulars expressed in the 14th Sect. of the Constitution had been specifically mentioned, because sir they are qualities that Senators as public servants ought not to possess. I indulge the supposition that an adherence to the Oath last above mentioned was had when Mr. P. was elected, and that the faithful exertions of every member was used to the best of his ability when they concurred on Mr. P. as a fit person to represent the State of Kentucky in the Senate thereof on the 25th day of June 1792.

Mr. P's character was not unknown to any of the members, most of them were intimately acquainted with him. And what follows?—Why the day succeeding to wit the 26th of June Mr. P. was decreed and deposed as a person incompetent to the office of Senator! a revolution in sentiments, a reverse of judgment, a revolution in politics stupendous for its eccentricity. I would willingly importune invention if there was the smallest prospect of extorting a subterfuge for such transgressions. But sir, 'tis enough the Senate in the first instance were not sworn to elect without favor, affection, partiality or prejudice, and only sworn to be faithful and true to the State of Kentucky and execute the office of Senators to the best of their ability, and if they are secure in the reason assigned in their resolution (which I hope they are) or whether

or not 'tis presumingness in any individual to oppose such a current of wisdom. I hope my style will not be considered as dictatorial but submissive. My reflections are not intended to impeach the integrity of the Senate, and as ability is not always innate and hard to be acquired by some, it would be imputing imperfection to nature and adding insult to misfortune to censure those who are destitute thereof. My only desire is, that the error (if one should appear upon revival) may be corrected and certain I am the resolution *Humanius est Errare* would appear more congenial with the wisdom of the Senate than the reasons assigned in the resolution of the 26th of June for deposing Henry Pauling Esq. Should Mr. P. dispute either, by himself or counsel learned in the law, at the next session, the election of Mr. K. upon Constitutional principles, I hope that August body will exhibit a discerning faculty incident to the collective wisdom of a free people, and do right according to the principles which ought to actuate the Legislature as well as the Judge.

CASSIUS.

DUNELK, May 1.

AN account is arrived, stating that the French have been repulsed at Tonnay. The commanding officer, the count de Dillon, led the French troops into an ambush, there were 15 pieces of cannon; about 400 were killed besides many wounded. They had him apprehended and tried by a Court martial, as knowing of the scheme. He was hanged on a gibbet and burned half alive. The French troops were 5000 men. The remainder returned to L. from whence they went, which was about 18 miles.

LEXINGTON, September 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baird's town, dated August 25 1792.

"On Tuesday last, our spies discovered the trail of a party of Indians coming into the lower settlements of this county, and gave notice thereof to Maj. Brown, who immediately set out with a party of 30 men in search of them; he fell on their trail and pursuing came up with them as they were crossing the Rolling fork, but it being too late in the evening to attack them, he retired undiscovered. Early next morning, Maj. Brown sent forward six men to bring on an attack, which succeeded and an obstinate engagement ensued, which lasted until Maj. Brown and the remainder came up, who soon put the Indians to flight, being twelve in number, four of which were killed on the spot and two badly wounded; Maj. Brown had one man killed and two slightly wounded. They pursued the flying fugitives, with intention to follow to the Ohio, and have not yet returned."

"Last week the Indians took two negroes prisoners at Man's lick."

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an alignment of a bond given by me to a certain James Baxter for twenty pounds payable the 25th day of December next, as I am determined not to pay it until he makes me a right to a certain tract of land agreeable to contract, and in part payment for which the said bond was given,

William B. Nunnley.
Lexington, August 26, 1792.

WANTED

A QUANTITY OF FLAX-SEED;

For which I will give Cash or Merchandise

ROBERT HOLMES.
Lexington, Sept. 1, 1792. 2W

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Howard's Creek, a small redish brindled Cow, appears to be about three years old, has four white spots in her face, one hind foot and part of her tail white, also a small white on her belly, marked in her right ear with an upper and under keel. Appraised to £2
William Frame.

August 24, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the waters of Clear creek, a black Mare 14 or 15 years old, 13 hands and an half high, has a star and snip, trot and paces, branded on the near buttock D and on the near cushion WD ham docked has about a 1/2 bill, with a slit in it and leather collar with a single buckle, appraised to four pounds:

Also a coloured black filly, branded on the near shoulder and buttock but not legible, she is 2 years old, a natural trotter, appraised to 19.

And a yearling sorrel stud colt, a natural trotter, no brand perceptible, appraised to 11-10.

James Adkin

April 30th 1792.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD

ON Thursday the 16th inst. two of my wagon Horses broke out of the inclosure, but perhaps may be since seized by some person who may incline to secrete or carry them off: one of them is a large bay with a small star in his forehead, upwards of 15 hands and a half high; the other a bay also but darker, bald face, branded on the near shoulder and buttock S, appears by the towniness of his wither to be crest fallen and is also above 15 hands high, they have both of them the recent marks of the geese; and their tails have been chewed off by a calf almost square; whoever secures either or both of the said Horses and delivers them to me or to Capt. Andrew Gatewood near Lexington on the Curds ferry road, shall receive the above reward, or two dollars for either and a reasonable compensation for their trouble and expence.

John Campbell.

August 24, 1792.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD

RAN away from the subscribers living in Fayette county, two likely negroe fellows about twenty five years of age, both of a yellow complexion, the one name TOM BELL about 5 feet 10 inches high, has been branded on the near cheek thus WP, but the letters not distinguishable but shews a plain scar; he is a spare built fellow: the other is a low chunky well built fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; it is expected they will endeavour to leave the district and pass for free men, the above reward will be given if taken over the bounds of twenty miles and brought to the owners, if taken under twenty miles the one half of the above reward will be given or in proportion for either by

WILLIAM PRICE.
SAMUEL LAMME.

N. B. It is expected there will be others with them.

ENTERTAINMENT for
MAN and HORSE at
the sign of the FLOW & OXEN,
eight miles from Lexington, on the
main road leading from Lexington
to Fort-Washington, by

ROBERT SANDERS.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

The Incurable—To Dr.
DOCTOR, I'd have you know
I'm come,
As far as 'is from here to home,
To tell you my condition.
I've got the itch: I've got the gout:
My shins are broke: I hurt my
foot:
I want a good physician.

The Doctors say, my liver's bad:
My pulse are quick: my heart is
fad:
My stomach's out of order:
I've got a hobbling in my gait:
My words I cannot speak them
strait:
O tell me my disorder.

My hands are weak: my sight is
dim:
And now and then my head will
swim:
My neighbours won't insure
me:
But the worst plague of all my life,
I've lately catch'd a scolding wife:
O Doctor, can you cure me?

DANIEL WEISIGER

Has just received a fresh supply of

GOODS

Which he intends to sell on the most
reasonable terms for Cash or Public
Securities.—Whereas a number
of the old Continental Soldiers
now living in this Commonwealth,
are entitled to a bounty of One hun-
dred acres of Land given by Congress,
many of them want information and
others have neglected to apply for
the same: I will inform all who will
apply to me, how to obtain their war-
rants for the same.—I will also pur-
chase warrants or claims for all such
bounty lands from the Officers and
Soldiers, as well as State and Continen-
tal Land Warrants.
Lexington, August 15, 1792. 15.

Lexington.
TWO Dollars good you shall re-
ceive,
If from my loss you'll me relieve:
An old black mare, and a bay foal,
Which in last June have run or stolen,
A blaze white face with white hind feet
And when the troys the goes complete,
Fourteen hands high and twelve years
old,
The Printer can my name unfold.
August 7, 1792.

THIS is to inform the public that
I have lately moved to Lexing-
ton & fixed my shop next door to
Mr. Edw. Welch, where they may
be supplied with mens and womens
Saddles of the first quality, like-
wise old ones repaired: or any
kind of carriage harness, light-
horsemen's caps, holsters &c. which
shall be made or repaired in the
neatest and best manner and with
the quickest dispatch, by the public
most obedient humble servant,
BENJAMIN S. COX,
June 24, 1792. 16.

I Wish to inform the custom-
ers to my Fulling mill, who
has cloth dressed, and in my
care, that the moth is in some of
it, and may damage it, as the
Fuller is from home, and fix or
seven hundred yards of it on
hand, and I know not how to
save it.
ELIJAH CRAIG,
August 11, 1792. \$ 200.

PAPER MILL

CRAIG, PARKERS and COM-

PANY
ARE now erecting a PAPER
MILL at George Town,
Woodford county; and as the pub-
lic are deeply interested in the estab-
lishing so useful a branch of busi-
ness, we flatter ourselves they will
have all their Rags, for which we
will give three pence per pound
for those of a fineness above 700,
two pence for all between 500 and
700, and for all under 500 a penny
half penny. The above prices will
be given in Lexington, by Messrs.
Alexander and James Parker and
a plan adopted to procure them in
the different parts of the district
shortly. If we are not disappointed
in getting Rags, we expect to be
able to furnish the district with pa-
per the ensuing winter.
CRAIG PARKERS & Co.
N. B. The Rags must be clean.
April 16, 1792.

STrayed from James Pringle on Can-
run the following horses, viz. one small
brindle, one red with a white face, one
white with small red spots over his body,
one red Bear without horns, one red Bear
the whole are branded with A on the
near cu-bon and C on the tars; any
person giving notice of such horses either
to Mr. Kent, in the Centre Store, next
Lexington or Mr. George Brown, in
George Town, or James Pringle on Can-
run shall have one dollar reward for each.
James Pringle.

FOR SALE,

A Neat FARM, containing up-
wards of 100 acres of good Land
well improved, in the neighbourhood of
Lexington.—Enquire of the Printer.

THE subscriber informs his friends
and the public in general, that
he has set up in this town near the
Court-house, his business of Watch
and Clock-making, and hopes he shall
be able to give general satisfaction by
charging the most reasonable prices,
and warranting every good Watch
that he repairs, to keep time for 12
months free of expense, except acci-
dents.

Ebenezer S. Platt,
Lexington, August 4, 1792 120

THE Commissioners appointed to
fix on a place for the seat of
Government, will meet at Louisa
on the third of September next, and
will proceed from thence to Lexing-
ton, where they will meet on the
seventh day of September, when it
is expected that the persons who
have made proposals and offers, as
well as any others who may have
offers yet to make, will attend pre-
pared to conclude a contract.
By order of the Board,
LEVI TODD, Clerk.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near
Gen. Scott's in Woodford county,
a bay Horse about 4 years old, neither
doctored nor branded, a star in his fore-
head, and small white spot on his near jaw.
Appraised to £ 12.
Benjamin Wilson.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near
Bullitt's Lick, a brindle and white
Cow, three years old, remarkable crook-
ed horns, marked with an under bit in
the left ear. Appraised to three pounds
ten shillings.
Marshall Brashear.

June 10, 1792.

JUST OPENING

FOR SALE,
At the Store of the subscriber in Lex-
ington, a large and general Assort-
ment of

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the approaching season, to
be sold on the lowest terms for cash or
public securities.
WILLIAM LEAVY.

JUST CAME TO HAND
AND now OPENING, a neat
ASSORTMENT of Hand
Ware, consisting of Saddlery and Car-
penters Tools &c. Which I will sell on
moderate terms for cash or country pro-
duce.

Wanted immediately a young Lad of
about 12 or 15 years of age as Appren-
tice to the Merchandizing business;
none need apply but one who can come
well recommended.
JAMES LEMQN.
Paris, July 20, 1792.

FOUR

DOLLARS

STrayed or stolen from the
subscriber living in Mercer
county near Dinwiddie, on the
sixteenth of April last, a bright
bay mare, three years old, a
blaze face, both hind feet white
trots natural, branded with S,
on the near shoulder and SB on
the near buttock; whoever
takes up said mare and delivers
her to me, shall have the above
reward.

Samuel Banta,
July, 1792. 230

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
in Fayette county near Led,
Angon, a black Horse appears very old
about thirteen hands high, trots nat-
ural, branded on the near buttock C
appraised to £ 3.
Stephen Barton.

July 6, 1792. 5

To the Distillers in the county of

FAYETTE.

THAT on application to the sub-
scriber in Lexington, they may
get supplied with a copy of the ex-
cise law as amended by the second
Congress of the United States, and
which is now in force; And that
he keeps an office of inspection in
said town, for the purpose of receiv-
ing entries of the stills within said
county.

Thomas Carmel,
Collector of Revenue.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near the
Buck eye, a bay Mare about thir-
teen hands and a half high, five years
old, doctored and appraised to £ 6.
Robert Price.
Ap 11 20, 1792. 2

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
on Dry's fork of Elkhorn an iron
grey MARE, four feet one inch high,
is not branded, trots, three years old,
Appraised to £ 2 10.
JOHN WHITE.
Aug. 1, 1792. 2

TAKEN up by the subscriber Fayette
county north Elkhorn, one Cow
and calf, the Cow of a red and white
colour, with a white face, marked with
a crop and sit in the left ear, apprais-
ed to £ 3. Also a red and white Steer,
2 years old, marked with a crop and sit
in the right ear, appraised to £ 2.
John Ashbrook,
May 19th, 1792. 5

FOR SALE

AT John Maylan's Store, a general
Assortment of Dry Goods, Hard
Ware, Groceries, Saddlery, Queens and
Glass Ware &c. which he will dispose
for cash or tobacco.
Lexington, August 9, 1792.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I gave my bond eia-
ther to Daniel Aldry or John
Brown of Virginia, and I believe Bed-
ford county, to survey and clear out
of the different offices, and complete
the title of Daniel Aldry's settle-
ment and preemption, not far from
the lower Blue Licks on the waters
of Licking. This is to give notice to
all and every person concerned, that
I am and will continue to be ready
with the Surveyor, Onan men &c. to
survey the said land agreeable to law, &c.
to pay the office expenses, on the same
provided any person will attend and
show the said Aldry's improvement.
Col. Jones Surveyor of Bourbon has
instructions from me to be ready to
survey the same whenever called on,
as the law for surveying all entries
will shortly expire if no person will
attend to show the improvement. I
expect this notice will exonerate me
from my engagement.

JOHN FOWLER.
August 26, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near
Henry's mill in Wood county, a
bay Mare 2 years old last spring, small
blaze and jimp; three white feet, 13 hands
high, no brand, appraised to £ 6 10.
Also a bay Filly, same age, small star
no brand, appraised to £ 6 10.
John Liasley.

FOUND

On the road from Bardstown to the
Saltworks, a

SILVER

WATCH.

The owner may get her by applying
to the Printer, deciding her and pay-
ing charges.
July 21st, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near
Boons Rating, an old bay Horse up-
wards of 14 hands high, has a star, his
right fore foot and hind feet white dock-
ed and brand-a on the near outlock and
jaw O, posted and appraised to £ 5.
Owen Winn.
June 24, 1792. 5

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
at William Banta's about three
miles from Danville, a brown two year
old Horse colt, three white feet, a small
star in his forehead, about fourteen hands
high, trots natural, no brands perceiv-
able, appraised to £ 5 10.
John Browne.
May 30, 1792. 2

TAKEN up by the subscriber on
the head of South Elkhorn near
Lewis Craig's mill; a small black Cow,
a white face, white under her belly,
marked with a crop and tinkered in the
left ear, and a half crop and sit in the
right, supposed to be seven years old, ap-
praised to £ 2 10.
Jacob Stone.
May 29, 1792. 2

CANDLES

Of the best quality made and sold, at 7
pence per pound, by the small quantity
and any quantity above 25 weight at 6
pence per pound, by

MELCHOIR MYERS,
Lexington.